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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 14, 1908.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual, general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, April 4, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby re-

The general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Saturday, April 4, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency.

The annual conference of the Sunday School Union will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, April 5, at 7 o'clock JOSEPH F. SMITH. General Superintendent.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

The 17th of this month is the 66th an. niversary of the organization of the Relief Society, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1842. On that day the Prophet Joseph called together a number of sisters and gave them instrucations regarding the work that has grown to such an importance in the Church.

The Prophet Joseph counseled the sisters to fellowship one another, and live as exemplars to the daughters of Zion. Relief Society work was to become not only a temporal blessing, but a spiritual force in the Church. The members were to provide food and clothing for the needy, administer to the wants of the sick and afflicted, but also to give spiritual advice and comfort. Their mission was to be both of a temporal and spiritual nature.

The Relief Society was the first auxiliary organization of the Church, It was the only one organized by the Prophet Joseph. It has remained true to its calling. It has a membership of over 35,000. Wherever there is a Ward or a Branch of the Church, there is a Relief Society. And everywhere its influence is felt for good. It has been said sometimes, that

"Mormonism" degrades women, or does not recognize them as the equals of men. It appears that the Prophet Joseph organized the first great philanthropic society of women in this country, and that he became the great forerunner in this field, as in so many oth- of habits, tastes, and dispositions beers where imitators have followed him, The Relief Society is a standing testimony to the recognition in the Church of the gifts and graces with which women are endowed, and their equal responsibility in the work for the salvation of mankind. Let it be remembered by the estimable women of the country, who have been misled to believe that in "Mormonism" women are slaves, that the great and noble women who, over 60 years ago, formed the Relief Society, and their successors in the work, became among the first to declare for woman suffrage in this country and to take part in the national conventions convened for the furtherance of woman's rights. That is one of the fruits of "Mormonism."

AN ANCIENT TEMPLE.

The remains of an ancient temple have been discovered in the heart of a forest of Guatemala, by an amateur archeologist, A. M. Thomsen. Four years ago, it seems, he was on a business trip in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and while there, he became desirous of penetrating some of the unknown wilds of Central America. He pedition.

among the Mayas, the explorers proceeded to the region of Lake Peten was a common occurrence to come upon the ruins of ancient cities, or to ranean coast lands. find bewn and sculptured rocks. But about forty miles from the lake, the trave ars found the ruins of a marble temple. After they had broken through case of white marble, sixty feet in breadth. There were 120 steps and upon which stood a structure of white

60 feet, and two stories in height. The were carved with ornamentations in relief, which, it is said, in richness and elaboration, would be difficult to match | this, it seems to us that the cominisin any modern building. The arches sion given by the Lord to His Apostles were seven feet in breadth and the pillars dividing them, five feet in diameter. Upon each was the figure of a pel to "every creature." If that means man bearing a leopard skin over his shoulders, massive bands about the ankles and a palm branch in the outstretched hand. There were other sculptures and carvings, and the opinion was expressed by one of the party, that the builders of that structure of the Creator. The plan of salvation were familiar with the symbols of

The roof was in a marvelous state of

an altar. Small holes drilled beside the arches suggested to the explorer that urtains were used to divide one room from another, and as there were no windows it is thought probable that artificial light was used.

Mr. Thomsen is of the opinion that the builders of this temple were fumiliar with the use of some metal tools for, he says, it would be impossible to create such an architectural marvel with its rich sculptures and engravings with no other implements than stones, no matter how hard. They must have been skilled in the making of metal implements of some kind. Discoveries of this kind are of special

interest to the Latter-day Saints who believe in the authenticity of the Book of Mormon. Every new advance in our knowledge of the past of American continents confirms the claim of the Prophet Joseph, that the was guided from heaven in the discovery and translation of that remarkable volume. The Latter-day Saints have the testimony of the Spirit in their own souls concerning the truth of the Gospel, and this is corroborated by evidence furnished by research.

THE COLORED RACES.

An unknown friend in Texas criticizes the "News" for designating certain efforts at disfranchising the negroes in the South as "iniquitous." We regard any measure the purpose of which is to circumvent the Constitution as iniquitous, and can make no exception in the case referred to. We ask only for a fair and square deal for all, and that the rights and prerogatives guaranteed by the Constitution be respected. If the provisions of the Constitution are thought to be too liberal, there are legal modes of procedure by which to effect such corrections as experience proves to be necessary. But any illegal procedure against a class, or an individual, must be characterized as iniquitous. It is dangerous, too, to the state,

But our critic places his objection to the negro vote on orather peculiar ground. He claims, in a little pamphlet that has come to this office, that only the Caucasians are created in the image of God; that "the Ethiopian, in spite of perverted passages of Scripture was not an object of Christ's mission; that the negro is a Lamanite with a curse upon him; and that all the colored race is good for is slavery. He even goes so far as to claim that the colored races do not belong to the "world," and his reasoning on this point is peculiar. He says:

"The churches, almost without exception, in view of their impotence in the way of advancing the cause of Christ, have for the past century or more, adopted a false interpretation of the word world used in the New Testa-ment, so as to include blacks of all shades of color and of whatsoever origin, and in face of the fact that every spectable authority, such as Gibbon c., will agree that until the time o olumbus, this word meant the region about the Mediterranean sea, or the countries inhabited by the white race, in proof of which, such regions were only embraced when the disciples reeived their allotments for fields of missionary labors. Though easy of approach, none were sent to London, China, or Japan, for the palpable reason that the people of these regions were not affected by Adam's fall, whatever may have been their origin?"

We must confess that this reasoning does not appeal to us. We are aware that speculation has given rise to various opinions regarding the origin and unity of the human race, but the probability, even from a scientific view, is for the unity of origin. Darwin says: "When naturalists observe a close agreement in numerous small details tween nearly allied natural forms, they use this fact as an argument that all are descended from a common progenitor, who was thus endowed; and, consequently, that all should be classed under the same species. The same argument may be applied with much force to the races of man.'

So much for the argument of science It is held by Blumenback, Prichard, Cuvier, Max Muller, and others, while on the other side are Kant, Haeckel, Agassiz, and others.

But our anonymous friend tells us that the Ethiopian was not an object of Christ's mission. That contrasts strangely with the fact that one of the early converts was the prime minister of an Ethiopian queen. This queen, it is asserted by tradition, reigned over the region of upper Nubia. She was converted through her minister, and from her place Christianity was promulgated through the entire region, including Abyssinia. It is added that this convert even went through Arabla and to the Island of Ceylon, preaching the gospel, Bartholomew is said to have proceeded as far as India. Thomas is said to have preached in Persia and India. And how do we know that prepared himself carefully for the ex- the disciples of the Apostles did not go both to China and to the interior After a sojourn of several months of Africa? To assert that they did not do so, should not be done without sufficient evidence. There is no reason to On they way through dense woods it believe, against tradition that their labors were confined to the Mediter-

The statement that the authors of the New Testament included only the countries around the Mediterranean in the term "world" is only partly correct. the jungle, they faced a grand stair That word is used in more than one world was framed by the word of these led to the summit of an artificial God," it means more than the Meditermound, about 50 or 60 feet high and ranean countries. We are told that "the whole world lieth in wickedness." That must include the entire race. This building was found to be 100 by Sometimes the "world" means an "age," and sometimes a "dispensation. slabs had been fitted perfectly, and Sometimes the word refers to the porbore evidence of having been polished. tion of the earth that was known at Across the front and along each side that time, and sometimes, in the Old were triangular arches, and the slabs Testament, we believe, to Palestine

But, without going any further into embraced every human being. For He commissioned them to preach the gosanything, it means that neither color, nor ignorance, nor degeneration is a bar to salvation. No one is so black that he is not one of God's creatures. No one stands so low in the scale of intelligence that he is not a creature concerns him, as it concerns everything both in heaven and on earth.

There may be weighty reasons why preservation. In the interior was found | the various races should be kept with

in the boundaries which the Apostle says God has appointed to them. There would be more harmony in the great human family, if the races had never intruded upon the territory naturally occupied by each. It was a mistake to hunt human beings in one part of the world and make them slaves in another. But a wrong cannot be righted by committing another, And disfranchisement of a class, on the ground that it is not entitled to human rights because of the color of the skin, cannot be justified by any arguments from the Scriptures.

VENEZUELA'S CASE.

Are we going to have another Veneguela incident? President Castro is said to have declined to submit the claims of Americans, which are disput ed, and the Senate has called for the correspondence relating to the matter.

The largest of the American claims grows out of the confiscation by the Venezuela government of the property of an asphalt company. But the Venezuelans claim, in justification of the seizure, that the company financed a rebeilion in Venezuela. If the Venezuelans can make good their counter claim, we may owe them some reparation. If that country can demonstrate that it only confiscated the concession to a foreign orporation when the latter entered in to a conspiracy to overthrow the exany other country would have done the

same under similar provocation. Our relations with Venezuela have not been very cordial lately. It is to be hoped that justice be done and that all cause of friction be removed.

FOREST PLANTING.

The Vermont Experiment station has just issued a timely bulletin on the subject of forest planting in that State.

Some of the advice as to the kinds of soil suited for planting, and, with some modification, as to the time for planting should be found applicable o forestry in Utah.

The method and as we should suppose the kinds of trees recommended for Vermont might be suitable for many of our higher canyons.

Forest trees may be started from seed. Sowing the seed in the field either broadcast or in spots is not advised. It is better practice to sow it in seed beds and to transplant the seedlings when strong enough.

Home growing of tree seedlings in garden beds or rows is practicable. It requires an understanding of the methods suited to each kind, coupled usually with some practical experience, to insure full success. Locusts and other deciduous trees make strong growth from the start and so present relatively little difficulty. They can be planted in drills, and may be transplanted to the field when one year

Coniferous seeds such as pine spruce, etc., need more care and the seedlings must remain in the seed bed two years before they are large enough to be transplanted. The bed roust be on well drained soil, preferably a sandy loam, free from weed seeds, in good tilth and carefully prepared. The seed may be drilled but is better broadcasted. In the latter case eight to twelve ounces of seed should be sown on a bed four by twelve feet. This seed should then be lightly covered with soil and the whole protected by a layer of leaves, straw or other litter or a close shade to hold moisture until germination begins. This requires two weeks or more, according to temperature con ditions. Partial shade must be kept over the seedlings during the first summer, either by brush or lath screens. If sparrows or other birds are numerous a netting to keep them away is also desirable. A protective covering of leaves or something similar is needed the first winter. Thereafter they require no unusual attention. The chief cause of failure is damping off, a fungous disease which attacks the stems of the seedlings during the month immediately following their germination. Sprinkling the surface of the bed with ho sand is a partial preventive, but the chief reliance must consist in keeping the surface of the beds as dry as practicable during this critical peri It is evident from what has been said that until one has had experience he should proceed on only s

small scale in such nursery-bed work The roots of such seedlings as are recommended are small and the planting is a simple matter. It is best done by two men, one opening the holes with a grub hoe or spade, the other setting the plants by hand.

Transplanting native seedlings is satisfactory and practical for deciduous, or broad leaved trees, such as maple. It can also be done with good results in the case of the conifers or evergreens, such as pine spruce, etc., where the seedlings are abundant, especially with the white pine. It is possible in the pring to transplant young pine of any reasonable size. The pine seedling must be two years old before it is safely moved. Thereafter both the amount of work and the danger of loss increases rapidly with the size of the The ideal age for transplanting pine is three to five years, when the seedlings are three to eight inches tall. Most people seem instinctively to seek larger trees, but the smaller nes are preferable.

Besides the white pine the Vermont tation recommends the locust tree. considering how well this tree has brived in Liberty Park and on many of the drier sidewalks of this city, it light be well to give it a fair chance n several of our treeless regions,

SENATOR SMOOT APPRECIATED.

A few days ago we noted the fact that those in a position to know are alnost unanimous in their testimony as to the high regard in which Senator Reed Smoot is held in Washington, and the consequent influence for good he yields. Another evidence of this comes in form of newspaper comments. The Troy Press, of recent date, said:

"The attempt to oust Reed Smoot from the Senate kept him before the public for several years, and his time was so taken in defending his seat that | partisanship.

little was known of his legislative ca-pacity. A successful financier, with large property interests, Senator Smoot is a man of capacity, and not readily tempted into the paths of wildcatism, so popular in some of Utah's neighbor-ing states. Mr. Smoot made a very able address on the nation's banking laws, the other day, and developed a grasp of the subject he was not generally sunthe subject he was not generally sup-posed to possess. Referring to the Pop-ulistic notion of guaranteeing bank de-posits, the following excerpt from Mr. Smoot's speech is strikingly sensible, and we believe it will be indorsed heartily by bankers and business men: "'Now, we have all forms of cur-

rency passing everywhere with equal value, paper being preferred to gold because it is more convenient to carry. I think an experiment with a form of currency differing radically from the forms to which the people are accustomed would prove risky. Mr. President, I do not favor a guaranty of bank deposits by the Government, because I do not think it necessary, and I do not believe that the Government—the whole people—should go security for individent. people—should go security for individ-ual interests. We should avoid such a policy on grounds of principle. If the Government should undertake to guarantee one business, it would be called on to guaranteee another. The prece-dent would be set and the scramble for political favors and political advantage would be begun. Such a policy would put all banks on terms of equality, so far as the public is concerned, regardless of how they were managed. The deposits in a bank are now an expres-sion of confidence in its management. The bank which has won the confidence of the public by capable and honest management has the right to the ad-vantage it has so honorably gained. It s useless to try to sneer away this idea of course, if all banks were taxed to raise a fund to guarantee deposits, the best managed banks, which would derive no benefit, would have to pay as well as the poorly managed banks, in whose interest such a plan would operate. I will admit that if this plan were made one of voluntary insurance. were made one of voluntary insurance instead of taxation, all would probably go into it. The best managed banks would be placed at a disadvantage if their depositors were not insured while those of other banks were. This plan would place a premium on mismanage-ment and be an injustice to men who have won confidence by lives of integri-

Our Troy contemporary devotes the larger part of a column to quotations and favorable comments on Senator Smoot's address in the Senate on this subject Utah is not only well represented in Congress, but the fact is quite generally known and admitted.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.) A newspaper editor once sent out an invitation to a number of prominent business and professional men to express their ideas on what they considered the most essential element to success. A prize was offered to the one giving the best answer, and in order that no partiality should be shown the competitors were required to withhold their answers till 12 o'clock noon of a certain day. They were then supposed to answer by wire and were particularly urged to restrict their messages to ter

When the appointed time arrived all sorts of telegrams were piled up on the editor's desk. Some mentioned one thing and some another as being the element most essential to success. There were quotations from the Bible, from Shakespeare, and Ben Franklin, and numerous nice-sounding phrases, such as "Brains plus character plus hard work go to make success," All conformed to the ten-word rule, however, as any breach of this regulation would irreparably disqualify the competitor.

The prize went to a broker in Kansas City: for the editor said that his originality alone deserved merit: here is what he gave as the element most essential to success: 'Luck! I've got the whole bunch

beat by nine words.'

When Traffic Manager Stubbs of the Harriman lines says the worst is over. there are many who give vent to a full grown sigh of relief.

The "graft" for the Keystone capitol grafters promises to be a trifle more strenuous than it was when Pennypacker held sway in the Quaker baili-

The best way in the world to preserve the peace of this nation is to show the world our ships and to let them know what our soldiers are doing in the way of training for service.

foul is the odor in the submarine scandal launched by Mr. Lilley of the Nutmeg state. But, the public have no idea of the truth in the matter yet.

The more the pot is stirred, the more

Emma Goldman has included Salt Lake in her western itinerary. Before speaking in this city we suggest that she ascertain from our duly constituted authorities their views in the matter.

It is claimed that more than 100 cases of bubonic plague have appeared at San Francisco, with the large death rate usual in this malady And yet, the plague is not the disease of the

Notices have been sent out stating that the March services of the New York Chapter of the Actors Church Alliance will be held in Temple Emanuel on Sunday morning, March 22, and that Rev. Joseph Silverman will speak on "Shakespeare and the Ri-People now-a-days do not seem to expect to hear much about the Bible plan of salvation on Sundays. The problem of non-partisan mun-

icipal elections has been solved by Grand Rapids, Mich. Under an

amended charter, nominations are to be made at a primary election at which a single official ballot will be used. Nominations for this primary are to be made by signatures of citisens, and there is to be no political designation upon the ballot. The two candidates for each office who receive the highest number of votes in the primary become the candidates for the final election, in which the same rule of non-partisanship is followed and no party designations are allowed. This reform method, says the Boston Herald, was adopted by the citizens of Grand Rapids by a vote of three to one. It is essentially the primary and election programme of the Des Moines plan. It covers the full distance to the desired goal of no

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Invisible rooms and even the at-mosphere of great over-crowded cities, is the In the Air. chome of innumerable living creatures, some comparatively harmless, but some murderous and homicidal, ever seeking some congeniul numan tenement in which they can hrive and cause desolation and dis-ase. In order to give some concep-lon of these terrible creatures—to tion of these terrible creatures—to which scientists have given also terrible names, such as zygomycetes, schizophytes, staphylo or proto-cocci, with many other equally involved and labyrinthine terms—it is only necessary to take a square glass receptacle from which the air has been exhausted into a crowded room admit air, and. into a crowded room, admit air, and, after having hermetically sealed it, take it into a dark room, project a ray of sunlight through it, and photograph it. If the photograph be then enlarged by means of a photo-microscope and thrown upon a screen; or better still, if a cinematograph were taken showing the animals fighting, and rampaging about, and devouring each other—for it is known that there are benevolent bacteria which devour the malevolent disease creators—it would be seen that myrigds of these repulbe seen that myriads of these repul sive creatures are inhaled by those who sit in crowded unventilated rooms. And in addition to these hordes of living animals there is a miscellaneous collection of various minute, but certainly not particularly agreeable, particles floating about the atmosphere which are inhaled and exhaled first by which are inhaled and exhaled first by one and then by another of those in the room. Doubtless it is owing to the absence of all these noisome organic and inorganic particles and living creatures that a sea voyage, or a stay in the higher ranges of the atmosphere in the Swiss mountains, or even a sojourn at the sea coast, which has such a beneficial effect upon the health, gives to the pale face of the dwellers in crowded rooms in town a healthy glow, and restores the weakly What Do We As a people, do we suf dwellers in crowded rooms in town a healthy glow, and restores the weakly and sickly child to vigor and energy. But we know that in addition to these denizens of the air, there are also other beings, some malevolent and malign, some beneficent and sympathizing. And those who fatuously forget their Creator, and refuse or neglect to obey His laws, fall an easy prey to the former; while those who love and obey Him, and who have accepted the Savior of the world as their Redeemer, laying their sins upon Him who died for them, will have the inwho died for them, will have the in-estimable boon of knowing that He has given His angels charge over them, and appointed a bright angelic guard for them.—A Banker.

For the Sake "I was in Richmond Of the Baby's when my Soldier fought Bright Eyes. when my Soldier fought the awful battle of Five Forks, Richmond sur-Forks, Richmond sur-rendered, and the surging sea of fire swept the city. News of the fate of Five Forks had reached us, and the city was full of rumors that General Pickett was killed. I did not believe them. I knew he would come back: he had told me so. But they were very anxious hours. The day after the fire, there was a sharp rap at the door. The servants had all run away. The city was full of Yankees, and my environment had not taught me to love them. The fate of other cities had awakened my fears for Richmond. With my bear. my fears for Richmond. With my baby my lears for Hichmond. With my baby on my arm, I opened the door, and looked up at a tall, gaunt, sad-faced man in ill-fitting clothes. He asked: 'Is this George Pickett's home?' "With all the courage and dignity I could muster, I replied: 'Yes, and I am his wife and this is his baby.'

am his wife and this is his baby."

"I am Abraham Lincoln."

"The president!' I gasped. I had never seen him, but I knew the intense love and reverence with which my Soldier always spoke of him. The stranger shook his head and replied:

"No; Abraham Lincoln, George's old friend."

The baby pushed away from me "The baby pushed away from me and reached out his hands to Mr. Lincoln, who took him in his arms. As he did so an expression of rapt, almost divine tenderness and love lighted up divine tenderness and love lighted up the sad face. It was a look that I have never seen on any other face. The baby opened his mouth wide and insisted upon giving his father's friend a dewey infantile kiss. As Mr. Lincoln gave the little one back to me, he said:

"Tell your father, the rascal, that I forgive him for the sake of your bright eyes."—Sketch of General Picket called "My Soldier in the March McClure's.

Gives Advice To His Boy.

s Advice as write to you (and that you know is pretty often) so often I in doubt whether it any purpose, and whether it is not labor and paper lost. This entirely depends upon the degree of reason and reflection which you are master of, and reflection which you are master of, or think proper to exert. If you give yourself time to think and have sense enough to think right, two reflections must necessarily occur to you: the one is that I have a great deal of experience and that you have none; the other is that I am the only man living who cannot have, directly or indirectly, any interest concerning you but your own. From which five undeniable principles the obvious and necessary con-

clusion is that you ought for your own sake to attend to and follow my advice. If by the application which I recommend to you you acquire great knowledge, you alone are the gainer; I pay for it. If you should deserve either a good or a bad character mine will be exactly what it is now, and will neither be the better in the first case nor the worse in the latter. You alone will be the gainer or the loser. Whatever your pleasure may be, I neither can nor shall envy you them, as old people are sometimes suspected by young people to do; and I shall only lament if they should prove such as are unbecoming a man of honor, or below a man of sense. But you will be the real sufferer if they are such. As therefore it is plain that I have no other motive than that of affection in whatever I say to you, you ought to look upon me I say to you, you ought to look upon me as your best, and for some years to come your only, friend. True friendship requires certain proportions of age and manners, and can never subsist where they are extremely different, except in the relations of parent and child, where affection on one side and regard on the other make up the difference. The friendship which you may contract with people of your own age may be sin-cere, may be warm, but must be for some time reciprocally unprofitable, as there can be no experiences on either side. The only sure guide is he who has often gone the road which you wish to go. Let me be that guide, who have been all roads, and who can con equently point out to you the best assent of your reason to my advice than the submission of your will to my au-thority. London, Nov. 24, 1747.—From One of Lord Chesterfield's Letters.

Suffer From fer from "a national As a Poeple? blight," and if so what is the nature of it? A writer in the current Harper's Weekly believes that believes that we do, and that this "national blight" is none other that that "cheap smartness" which Mr Kipling warned the students of Ma Kipling warned the students of Ma-glil University against in a recent much-discussed address. "To follow the smart young writer's account of something he has seen or heard," says the Weekly writer, "is as painful as to see a man choke to death of a crumb in his windplpe; we see the blood rush to his face, his veins swell te bursting, he gasps for breath, he convulsively clutches the air—but the convulsively clutches the air—but the picture is too harrowing. We read, and our hearts sink lower and lower; we are overcome by that unaccountable, that ineffable sadness which seems to involve the whole creation, which we cannot analyze into nothingness, and cannot by apy means. ingness, and cannot, by any means, away with. It is solidly before us, increasing day by day, this mass of ridiculous effort and nauseating banality. Its facility is miraculous, it al-most compels our admiration by its conquering air, this vulgar and smart journalism with its hideous vernacu lar. All that it touches is translated from the original divine essence into a cheap point of view.—Harper's Weekly.

American Girl Let us be serious for a moment. A very great Because Free.

these singular deeply significant words: "A child shall lead them." Can child shall lead them." Can these words mean anything else than that the spirit of childhood—the hope, the faith, the utter unconsciousness of real wrong—is not only the finest thing in the world, but also the most powerful creative force. The girl of the old world is borne down by the dead weight of age-old customs, traditions and prejudices. She in so far as she is weight of age-old customs, traditions and prejudices. She, in so far as she is influenced by her elders, is suspicious because she has never known how to be young. She is old with the age of her race. But it somehow seems to me that the wonderful innocence of the American girl, the splendid oblivion to the evils of a seamed and checkered old world, sum up better and more completely than anything else the hope fulness and the youth of this young nafulness and the youth of this young na-tion of ours. Since we must rely on her to found our homes, and through them our institutions, can we be sorry that this childlike innocence is so strong in her. My British friend has traveled a bit. He has bought embroideries in Japan, silks in Burmah, shawls in Cashmere, feathers at Aden, lace at Malta, brass at Moscow. Blest with an eye at once observant and diswith an eye at once observant and discriminating, he has seen the quaintly charming Japanese girl, the hot-blooded, quick-tempered Spanish girl, the honest German girl. But let me get him up to the Grand Central train shed on a Saturday morning and I will rest content while the American girl speaks for herself, knowing, as I do, that there is nothing quite like her anywhere else in this custom-ridden old world. I am willing to admit that she can't talk politics and philosophy with the English girl, that she has no such ingrained reverence for the proper use the English girl, that she has no such ingrained reverence for the proper use of her language as the French girl; but, none the less, once I get my Englishman's eyes fixed on her radiant person, once I am assured that he has perceived her buoyant health, her untamed spirit, and her wholesome self-reliance, I shall have no more anxiety for his impressions of America. iety for his impressions of America,

for I shall know that he has been prop erly impressed by the most American thing we have. Oliver Opp, in Success Magaziny. How Germany We think Chicago a Rivals Our miracle; but since 1870 Own Country. Berlin has grown relatively and absolutely and absolutely and the country and absolutely and absolutely and absolutely faster than Chicago, the Greater Berlin having today a population of over three millions. Thirty years ago the population of Leipzig was less than 150,000 today it is more than half a million. Hamburg then had almost precisely the same population as Boston; today, although Boston's growth has been so great, Hamburg, with more than 800,000 people, is larger than Boston; the growth of her commerce has been vasuly greater, and her docks and port facilities are incommerce has been vasuly greater, and her docks and port facilities are incommerce has been vasuly greater, and her docks and port facilities are incommerced.

ly greater, and her docks and port fa-cilities are incomparably finer, models commended to Boston for imitation at commended to Boston for initiation at this very moment by an expert commis-sion. The Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd are the largest steamship companies in the world, larger than any English companies, the former having more than 150 ocean steamers in its service. The great rail-way stations are the finest in Europe, incomparably superior to those in the great English cities; the finest of them all es yet the new union station you all as yet, the new union station now building at Letpzig, will cost \$25,000,000. The University of Berlin is planning a special department devoted to the wise and beautiful laying-out of cities, with and beautiful laying-out of cities, with provision for making the lectures avail, able to the directing municipal officials of Germany. In industrial and technical education, from top to bottom, Germany's achievements are far shead of England, as she is in so much ahead of us. It is by science that she has numbed her way to industrial supremacy pushed her way to industrial supremacy in so many fields, that she has captured the chemical industries of Europe and in so large degree the electrical indus-tries, and that she is distancing or crowding England and ourselves in the markets of the world.—Edwin D. Mead, n the March Atlantic.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Proper Words.

Young Man (calling)—What is proper to say when leaving a young lady, "Good evening" or "Good night?" Young Woman—Say "good morning." -Philadelphia Press.

Gets Busy at Once. "He's not the man to stand idly by when a fellow man needs assistance," "No?"

"No, he immediately gets busy and tells the mere bystanders what to do," Explained.

"To what do you attribute your success in acquiring money?

"Partly to the success of other men in letting go of it," replied the great financier.—Philadelphia Ledger. A Legatee in Doubt.

Solicitor-Here is the check for the

residue of your uncle's personal estate, ess legal expenses. I am sorry that these have been so heavy.
Client—Thanks, so much, Er—by the way, I suppose it was my uncle whe died, and not yours?—Punch. Its Purpose.

In a southern state, where an educa-tional qualification was required for voters, a negro was asked; "What is voters, a negro was asked; "What is the writ of certiorari?"
"I dunno, boss," replied the darkey, "but it's sumfin to keep the niggals from votin'."—Circle Magazine. A Question Answered.

It was Washingotn's birthday and the

in twas washing a patriotic speech to the children of the secondary grade. "Now, children," he said, "when I arose this morning the flags were waving and the houses were draped with bunting. What was that done for?" "Washington's birthday," answered a

youngster.
"Yes," said the minister, "but last "Yes," said the minister, "but last month I, too, had a birthday, but no flags were flying that day and you did not even know I had a birthday. Why was that?"

"Because," said an urchin, "Washing-

never told a lie."-Philadelphia Ledger.

His Advantage.

Two Irishmen were digging a sewer. One of them was a big, strong man about six feet four inches in height and the other one was a little, puny man about four feet six inches. The foreman came along to see how the work was progressing, and noticed that one of them was doing more work than the other. "Look here," he cried, "how is it that little Dennis Dugan, who is only half your size, is doing nearl twice as much work as you, Patrick? Glancing down at his partner, Pat replied: "And why shouldn't he? Ain' he near to it?"—Kansas City Inde

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